What is true knowledge? Is it with keen eye
Of lucy's sons to thread the maze way?
Is it of civic rights, and royal sway,
And wealth political, the depths to try?
Is it to delve the earth, or soar the sky;
To marshal nature's tribes in just array;
To mix, and analyze, and melt, and weigh
Her elements, and all her power decay?
These things, who will may know them, if to know
Breed not vainglory: but o'er all to scan
God, in His works and words shown forth below;
Creator's wonders; and Redeemer's plan;
Whence came we; what to do; and whither go;
This is true knowledge, and "the whole of man."

Does it Not Concern Us?

BY GEO. CLARKE.

In this, the unprecedented age of enlightenment, when
preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, and journalists are
floodng the markets, civil society calls loudly for our as­
sistance, and implores us ere it is too late to rescue her
from utter ruin. Still we heed not its calls; but push on-
ward, blind to the disasters that, daily, overtake the
world; when Cicero, Sallust, Nepos, Virgil, and Livy
immortalized their names by their writings, which we
would to-day in this progressive (?) age study and admire; yet
their nation—proud Rome—notwithstanding its dramatists,
apes, historians, sculptors, architects, and painters; not­
withstanding its grandeur, wealth, magnificence, and
educated people, met a sad, but common fate: it tolerated
luxury and vice, which implanted the seeds of universal
corruption, and swept it into that abyss designed for
nations that provoked the wrath of God. When we note
the sublime words, "Son of St. Louis, ascend to Heaven,"
we picture in our minds the minister of God at the foot of
the scaffold for a last time addressing Louis XVI of France,
—that heroic martyr whose death occurred during the
reign of terror, when all France was deluged in Christian
blood, when the Sunday was forgotten, and when, instead
of worshipping the Lord of lords and the King of kings,
men bowed to the goddess of Reason, and accepted the
doctrines of Voltaire, Danton, and Robespierre. Not a
century ago, the greatest general that the world ever pro­
duced made his début on the European stage. Of an en­
larged mind and comprehensive genius, adorned with
all the graces and gifts of a thorough education, adh­
ering to the doctrines of his Creed, he was soon at
the front rank, where, distancing all competitors, he
made Europe "tremble at the terror of his name." But,
blinded by success, he soon acknowledged no superior;
worshipped no God but ambition; he even annexed the
ecclesiastical states to his own dominions, and threw
into captivity the representative of his Maker. From that
moment, nature rebelled; and defeat at Waterloo termi­
nated his ambitious career. But soon after, we find on
a remote island in the Atlantic, him "who had made kings,
and disposed of courts and crowns," where he passed the
reminder of his days, with no but few companions, and a
priest, who had been sent him to administer the last rites
of that religion he once thoughtlessly abandoned.

These are but few of the many instances in which a
godless education for a time predominated and religion
was forgotten; where the mind was educated, but the
soul neglected; where mortals thought God was made for
man, and not man for God. Should not these lessons pro­
duce upon our minds salutary effects? Should we not
eschew the paths which lead to a similar end? Have we
not sufficient examples of well-educated nations that God
in His justice visited with terrible results? We seem sur-
prised at the fast ways of the rising generation. No more
do we rest the silvered hair and wrinkled face; that
honored word father, and the sweeter word mother, are ef-
faced from our vocabulary. Foreigners tell us that we
Americans hold the Fourth Commandment as applicable
to more ancient days. We ourselves blush at the slang
phrases creeping into use, and even utilized by our litera-
try journals; yet we continue in the blindness of our
course. "Educate educate," we cry; and the same is
proclaimed in our legislative halls. Every hill and vale,
town and city, are dotted with our godless schools; and we
point to them as the institutions wherein our future states-
men, and brain-workers in general, must drink in that
knowledge necessary for the perpetuation of the work of
their illustrious forefathers.

Now that we continue in our glorious (?) career, we
should have something to show—some result that would
make us feel proud of our national system of education;
we should feel that we are in some way remunerated
for the immense amount of money annually expended in
the support of that system. These institutions, about which
our Protestant friends write in such a laudatory manner,
which they consider the very pillars and bulwarks of our
government, should furnish us with many examples illus-
trative of their beneficial influence. Yet, why say this?
Is the immaculate robe of white still the appropriate garb
for the political officials? Are not their cohesive powers
eugetmed by the current of dishonesty? Do they not
season to the palate, and pander to the taste of public
opinion? Do they not conceal what is repugnant, and
hold up prominently what is suitable to the popular gaze?
With the cloak of religion, do they not cover their cor-
rupted forms, and endeavor to ingratiate themselves into
the favor of the good? Intemperance is on the increase;
vice is coiled with the semblance of virtue. Are there
deadly; why are there so many cold-blooded murders and suicides? Why
so many prisons and State penitentiaries? Why so many
infrareds? Why are the lives of the Eu-

ropean sovereigns so frequently threatened? Why so
many Communists and Socialists? Education without re-
ligion explains the cause. Visit the prisons, and ask the
condemned criminal on the scaffold the cause of his sad
fate. Ask him his history. He will reply: "I was once a
young man like you; a devoted father and an affectionate
mother beheld me with pride. My aspirations were assim-
lated to yours. When I enlisted in the engaging cares of
manhood, I was possessed of a classical education, with
wealth at my command. I made my début, and entered
into the gay scenes of pleasure. I hoped to accomplish
something worthy of admiration; but the company I
kept, the haunts I frequented, the habits I acquired, the
actions of a player, tell us of the scenes within.

This is one of the vital issues of the hour. On the one
hand, we find the leader of a party decried because his wife
received her education within the hallowed precincts of a
convent; while, on the other, a party nominates one
who on bended knee console the fallen, even when within
the range of the cannon’s fire.

He, true to his training, prefers women who court no-
thing that is worthy of admiration; but the company I
kept, the haunts I frequented, the habits I acquired, the
actions of a player, tell us of the scenes within.

This is always the sequel to a godless training; still we
heed it not, and rush madly on. Can the Catholics of the
United States feel justified in aiding such a cause? Yet
this they are compelled to do. They kiss the hand that
emulates them when they dare to name a candidate for pub-
clic office; he is held ineligible for being a Catholic.
This is one of the vital issues of the hour. On the one
hand, we find the leader of a party decried because his wife
received her education within the hallowed precincts of a
convent; while, on the other, a party nominates one
who, from youth to manhood, has breathed nothing but
prejudice. Encased in the panoply of patriotism, he
cried Sectarianism at the Little Sisters of the Poor.
He, true to his training, prefers women who court no-
ting that is worthy of admiration; but the company I
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actions of a player, tell us of the scenes within.
our country; but we also revere the precepts of our holy religion. We will accept no palliating excuses; we demand our rights, and will never give up until we receive them. Our platform is: "Education without religion belongs to those who know of no other." Education without religion is conducive to tyrannical rule, and degenerates into the hot bed of infidelity, with its concomitant evils. Education with religion belongs to those who, like us, know their existence is only probationary; that time is nothing, and eternity never-ending; that education, under the guidance of religion, effectuates the pursuance of a proper course on life's journey, and the attainment of a place in that abode for which every Christian has been destined.

Journalistic Venom.

The dark days of Know-Nothings have passed away, leaving naught in its trail on the page of history save the slimy track of infamy, which stigmatizes every movement or institution of that description. What was Know-Nothingism? It was an institution resulting from the bigoted and limited brains of some Eastern politicians, worthy Sons of still more worthy sires; who, driven from England as disturbers of the national peace, assumed the cloak of religion in the New World, that they might the better persecute, in the sacred name of religion, all who would not conform to their cold and fanatic ideas of theology. The original projector of Know-Nothingism claimed that the United States was the home of American-born citizens alone; that foreigners had no right to share in the government thereof; and, finally, that as foreigners were in increasing with alarming rapidity, the glorious constitution of the fathers of '76 stood in imminent danger of being stunted, respectable, circulation; and which, while they certainly do enter into the controversy on theological questions, their editors conduct themselves in a manner which the dignity of their profession requires. My remarks refer to those bigoted, ranting sheets, which, though published in large cities, are circulated altogether in the rural districts, where they are certain of finding ignorant persons ever ready to snap at a hook, when baited with the savory calumnies which had been prepared to cast upon the Pope and Catholicism in general.

Why all this warfare against the Catholics? What did they do in years past, or what are they doing now, that these buzzards and vultures should be forever trying to get at their vitals? Let us go back to the very beginning of civilization in this great land, and see what "foreigners and Papists" have done to entitle them to recognition in their adopted country. First, as every school-boy knows, in the year of grace, 1492, the 12th of October,—in the person of Christopher Columbus—they discovered America. Nay, more: this archcriminal immediately after landing planted a high cross, and took possession of the land in the Name of God, and of the sovereigns of Spain; then, "worse, and more of it," he had Mass celebrated on the new found shore as a means of thanksgiving to the Almighty for their safe arrival. Furthermore, he criminated himself, and all who might share his faith, by conferring the name of San Salvador (Holy Redeemer) upon the beautiful island on which he first landed. But, thanks to the rapid improvement in morals and religion, its name has been changed by men more erudite and more sensible than poor Columbus; they conferred upon it a name suggestive of peace and harmony,—one that a poet would select, after contemplating the natural beauties of the place: oat Island!

Next we find the "Papists" sending zealous missionaries from Europe to the wilds of both North and South America, converting the savages from paganism to the truths of religion. These men, devout sons of Francis, Dominic, and Loyola, left their homes and loved ones in the trackless wilds of the New World, with no defence or combination; and which, while they certainly do enter into the controversy on theological questions, their editors conduct themselves in a manner which the dignity of their profession requires. My remarks refer to those bigoted, ranting sheets, which, though published in large cities, are circulated altogether in the rural districts, where they are certain of finding ignorant persons ever ready to snap at a hook, when baited with the savory calumnies which had been prepared to cast upon the Pope and Catholicism in general.

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Next we find the "Papists" sending zealous missionaries from Europe to the wilds of both North and South America, converting the savages from paganism to the truths of religion. These men, devout sons of Francis, Dominic, and Loyola, left their homes and loved ones in the vine-clad hills of Spain to go forth to the open plains of the New World, with no defence or riches save a crucifix and breviary; to encounter naught but hardships and misery; or, often still, to win a martyr's crown by the executing tortures of the savages. Later, when the iron rod of persecution was felt alike by Protestants and Catholics in England, great numbers of all
religious denominations emigrated to America to seek in the forest and among the untutored savages that liberty of conscience which was denied them in a civilized country. We find the pious Puritans applying the thumb-screw of persecution to the Catholics who chose to settle in their midst. But it must be said that it was not the Catholic alone who felt the rod of Puritan persecution; Protestants also who would not accept the doctrines of Puritanism were persecuted. History tells a pretty little anecdote of these godly (3) men, with regard to their charitable treatment of a prominent member of their number, named Rodger Williams, who was forced to flee from his civilized(?) brethren in mid-winter, and seek a home among the savages of Rhode Island. But how widely different was the conduct of Lord Baltimore, when he established his colonial government in Maryland! The colony, it is true, was entirely Catholic; but Rodger, with a magnanimous spirit, rendered more valuable still by an persecution in the mother-country, proclaimed religious liberty to all.

Another “Gospel” lie put forth by these “evangelical” buzzards is, that the Romish Church favors “darkness of the understanding” and ignorance: referring with holy horror to the Middle or “Dark” Ages, when education was withheld from everyone save the monks and priests. The truly sublime idea accepted by the student of medi­eval history, who knows that during this very time, and under the direct influence of the Church, education flourished in all parts of Europe. It was at this time that the educated classes alone were capable of publishing the most important books. When, therefore, a student in this country, under Catholic auspices, is scattered abroad through the land; they open wide their doors to all, and at cheaper rates than other institutions of a similar character (I refer to colleges and universities). But swell, their system is appreciated by non-Catholics as best illustrated by the number of Protestant scholars who attend them. I would like to dwell at greater length upon this subject, but time and space will not allow it; however, I hope that the few statements made will serve as an illustration of the contempt which a bigoted fanaticism in the day, and nearer home. The institutions of public education in this country, under Catholic auspices, are scattered abroad throughout the land; they open wide their doors to all, and at cheaper rates than other institutions of a similar character (I refer to colleges and universities). But swell, their system is appreciated by non-Catholics as best illustrated by the number of Protestant scholars who attend them. I would like to dwell at greater length upon this subject, but time and space will not allow it; however, I hope that the few statements made will serve as an illustration of the contempt which a bigoted fanaticism in the journalistic profession will bring upon its propagators.

**Art, Music, and Literature.**

—Pastel bids fair to supersede crayon drawing for portraits.
—Dove has completed a grand easel picture called “Mozes before Pharaoh.”
—Alfred Jaëll, the pianist, and his wife, took part in a recent concert at Spa.
—Victor Hugo will, on the 15th of October, publish a poem entitled “L’Ame.”
—Prof. Kell’s bronze statue of Field-Marshal von Wron­gel will soon be erected in Berlin.
—A new opera, “Witl Kind,” by Fr. De Doss, has been produced at the College St. Servais, Liége.
—Mrs. Billington, the famous pianist and vocalist, when but eleven years old composed two sets of piano forte so­u­na­tis.
—The Hindrichs, of Leipzig, are bringing out a third constrvatoire. Loubie’s invention was moribund in 1807, but the Union of public education in this country, under Catholic auspices, is scattered abroad throughout the land; they open wide their doors to all, and at cheaper rates than other institutions of a similar character (I refer to colleges and universities). But swell, their system is appreciated by non-Catholics as best illustrated by the number of Protestant scholars who attend them. I would like to dwell at greater length upon this subject, but time and space will not allow it; however, I hope that the few statements made will serve as an illustration of the contempt which a bigoted fanaticism in the journalistic profession will bring upon its propagators.

**The Art of Music and Literature.**

—Mr. Mark M. Pomeroy—better known as “Brick”
Pomeroy—in commenting upon the intended visit to this country of Miss Sarah Bernhardt, says:

"She will be accompanied by one of her sons. Though never fashionable, she has four children. The most fashionable people will receive, entertain and make a pet of her in New York and elsewhere. But if any poor, ignorant, defiled girl, less known to fame, than one of her children is without a wish, these same people would cast her aside as a contamination, and spit upon her. Where is the fairness or consistency of such discrimination? Sarah, knowing better, deliberately and repeatedly violated the moral law, so that she can scarcely tell who the father of any of her several children is, and yet she is welcomed by the multitude, gazed upon and kept in the gaudy." 

If the foregoing be a true description of Miss Sarah Bernhardt's moral, or rather immoral character, and from what we have read of her we have no doubt it is—she should be carefully avoided by every American lady and gentleman, treated like any other common prostitute. She made her boast in Europe that America but waited the opportunity to fall at her feet and do her homage—will any American so far forget himself, and the duty he owes to the human race and to the present generation, to avoid all connection with such a woman? She made no doubt in New York or elsewhere that she would be welcomed by the wealthy, and made much of by all. But if a poor girl, through ignorance of the ways of the world, fall even once, she is ever afterward spurned, spit upon and kept in the gutter.

Experiments recently made with the inorganic constituents of food show that, although the salts to a great extent are retained and used over, a certain amount of the same is excreted. Consequently, when salts are withheld from the food, the whole body, but especially those parts actively changing—like blood and muscles—become gradually poorer in salts and richer in albumen. The villi of the intestines are unable to absorb all the salt present in the food, and yet the total quantity in the body is lessened, the mixture of salts in the tissues and juices is unchanged. The diminution of salts in the muscles causes muscular exhaustion; and in the nerves, first excitability, and then paralysis of the nerve centres. It also appears, from these experiments, that the quantity of salts really necessary in food is less than has usually been supposed.

Scientific Notes.

—A Kentucky man has two springs on his place, the waters of which, when mixed, offer as much as a seidlitz powder.

—J. H. McLean, of St. Louis, has just completed a gun which will fire 13,535 shots per minute. The gun costs about $15,000.

—A female lobster will lay 12,000 eggs in a single season. Their favorite haunts are six to twelve fathoms deep from the surface of the sea.

—St. Louis has successfully employed the electric light to aid the loading of steamers at her wharves at night, in crossing many of the large bridges is, that a constant succession of sound waves will cause the bridge-wires to vibrate, and thereby excite the whole structure.

—Transmission to Cincinnati by the Phillips' system of stenography, of Senator Conkling's speech in New York was a piece of work worth mentioning. About 16,000 words were transmitted by one operator, on one wire, in five hours and five minutes.

—Another lake village, assigned by experts to the age of bronze, has been discovered at Archevelier, near Neuchatel. Several millstones quite new, others half made, have been brought to light, from which it is inferred that the place may have been the seat of a manufactures of these articles.

—Ulysses Grant Ledford, a Gainsville, (Ga.) boy of eleven years, recently found the largest sapphire ever discovered in America; and W. G. Strubbe, of Cincinnati, who bought it, values it at $31,500. It is a deep blue, wedge shaped stone, perfectly transparent, and weights 37/8 carats.

—M. Mouchot is continuing his experiments with the solar engine in Algeria. With a mirror upwards of twenty feet in diameter he concentrates the heat of the sun upon a body of one-inch thickness, which in which he obtains a pressure of nearly 120 pounds in about an hour. M. Mouchot uses the heat for distilling essences, boiling oils, concentrating sirups, and for sublimating chemicals.

—Our esteemed contemporary, The Catholic Herald, gives its illustration of the new 13-inch refractor at the Warner Astronomical Observatory. It is a beautiful building, and is, no doubt, the finest private observatory in the world. It bears the name of its liberal patron, Mr. H. H. Warner, being called the "Warner Observatory." The new telescope, which cost about $15,000, is to be placed in charge of Prof. L. Swift. The tube of the new instrument is twenty-two feet in length, while the lens is sixteen inches in diameter.

—America has good reason to feel proud of its astronomers. Among the prominent revelations which they have made to the world may be mentioned the following: the separation of Biella's comet into two parts in 1845; the discovery of the eighth satellite of Saturn in 1848; the discovery of the two moons which accompany Mars, which was one of the greatest astronomical events of the present century; the discovery of Uranus, Neptune, double and triple stars, and over fifty asteroids and comets; and the discovery of three intra-mercurial planets.

—A New England man has two springs on his place, the waters of which, when mixed, effervesce like a seidlitz powder.
THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

—The Amherst Student comes in as bright as a new silver dollar just from the mint. Its make-up is faults, and the matter in general is in keeping with the appearance of the paper. The exchange editor evidently enters upon his not very onerous duty with a dubitative mood, imagining that he is not only "held responsible for his own work, but for all that has preceded him in his department," which is a mistake—at least we think it is. We would not have known what the responsible work but our own, and would advise our Amherst friend to follow suit with us. He endeavors to pacify his Yale brethren by the announcement that the man who called them "discourteous boys" is blown up with the explosion, and that Brumonial is told that the fellow who called their baseball nine "the one man nine" was stung by a potato bug, and died in mortal agony. As to the assurance given the Notre Dame Scholastic that its "ascenious theological dissortant is out among the Utes, selling Cypriote jewelry," it is partly right and partly wrong. We are not exactly among the red-skinned youths he speaks of, nor among the Inuits, but have our fortune cast, for good or ill, among the pie-eating youths of Notre Dame University for at least another year. "Surely," adds the Amherst editor, "they have expiated [there! the villainous printer did that, and the villainous proof-readers don't look sharp they should be sent out among the Utes; they can't see that a verb should agree with its nominative in number and persons; for example, see last week's Scholastic—College Quarterly had a college paper for the past thirteen years—the Scholastic has now entered upon its fourteenth year of publication—but perhaps the students at Wabash have never seen it, as we have not seen any from there until The Lariat favored us with a call. Notre Dame has a faculty of about thirty professors told in an editorial that "Wabash claims to be the leading institution in the State." With such an assumption made editorially the editors are no doubt prepared to do their best; but if Wabash College is the leading institution the college must have been very modest, retiring, and quiet heretofore, as we, not very distant neighbors, barely knew the college by name, having seen it mentioned a few times in some of our college exchanges. It seems strange that it is not on the list of the Cornell Era's exchange editor has no feeling in the sense of feeling was in a measure lost to you, as you nearer the truth? Now, honor bright, old fellow, which comes in as bright as a new Cony Island blue" tinge, all the better. If we are not wind, we gave The Lariat its inaugural number expressed his regard for athletics; if he be under the impression that athletics and college honors and prizes are incompatible, he has but to bring a picked baseball nine, or football team, or boat crew to Notre Dame, and we will show him and them how hard they will have to work to beat us, if they can beat us, we giving them the privilege of selecting the best of our boats. We will show them how few teachers they would have to deal with if they knew the muscle of Notre Dame's honor and prize men can do when pitted against Cornell's cane-rushers. They may beat us, but as they march away with their laurels we have good grounds for presuming that they will bring away with them the sense of feeling was in a measure lost to you, as you nearer the truth? Now, honor bright, old fellow, which comes in as bright as a new Cony Island blue" tinge, all the better. If we are not
yond our ken. But, these exceptions aside, we like The Lariat, and are disposed to like its editors. We hope further acquaintance will create a cordial esprit de corps between them and the Scholastic boys.

Among other exchanges that have lately come to hand, and that will receive consideration later, are the Harvard Monthly Journal, from Harvard College; Ohio; The Varsity, University of Toronto; The Vindicta, Iowa College; the Harvard daily Echo; The Hesperidion; Haverford College, Pa.; the Georgetown College Journal, Georgetown, D. C.; the College Monthly, St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; The Earlhamite, Earlham College, Ind.; The Paper World, Holyoke, Mass.; the E. M. I. News, Kentucky Military Institute, etc.

Books and Periodicals.


—The Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Public Works to the City Council of Chicago is an exhaustive report of the expenditures made last year for the improvement of streets, river, harbor, etc., in the city of Chicago.

—We have received The Catholic Family Annual for 1891, published at New York, by the Catholic Publication Society Company. It contains 208 pages; its contents: About Names of Women; Abstinence from Words during Lent; A Flathead Mission; Alkenhead, Mother Mary; Anecdote of Carolan; Archbishops and Bishops, List of; Astronomical Calculations; Ave Maria Stoles; Belfast One Hundred Years Ago and Now; Benefit of Clergy; Calendars; Cathedral and Leaning Tower of Pisa; Chalfleet, M-ther Julia; Cummins, Rev. Jeremiah, D. D.; Days of Abstinence; Dominican Friary, Kilmallock; Famines in Ireland; Fasting Days of Obedience and Devotion of Corpus Christi; Festivals of the Year; Friary and Castle of Kilkere; Games, Vaseo da; Holy days of Obedience; L-each Leven Castle; Magellan and Elcano; Manning, Cardinal; Murphy, John; Nuns in the Middle Ages; Pabisch, The Very Rev. Francis Joseph, D. D. LL.D.; Pol-ltrie, Madame de la; Placeres Christe Serenitie; Postage, Rates of; Preaching in the Middle Ages; Reminiscences of Cardinal Pecci (Pope Leo XIII); Royal Titles Conferred by the Apostolic See; Russell, The Rev. Charles William, D. D.; St. Thomas Aquinas; Schoolmen of the Middle Ages; Theodore, Mother; Tomb of Columbus; Time, Trim Castle.

College Gossip.

—Professor: What are the constituents of quartz? Student: Pints. A bland smile creeps over the class.

—A teacher of the pianoforte said recently to an acquaintance: "If he did not give his pupils lessons, he could tell her whereabouts they kept the Axe of the Apostles?"

—An old lady visiting the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh, the other day, on inspecting the old weapons very earnestly and failing to find what she was apparently looking for, asked a visitor if he could tell her whereabouts they kept the axe of the Apostles.


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The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame, and others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon its fourteenth year of its existence, and presents itself anew as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have heretofore lent it a helping hand.

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- Editorials on questions of the day, as well as on subjects connected with the University of Notre Dame.
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- All the weekly local news of the University, including the names of those who have distinguished themselves during the week by their excellence in class and by their general good conduct.
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Students should take it; parents should take it; and, above all,
OLD STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE IT.

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If a subscriber fails to receive the SCHOLASTIC regularly he will confer a favor by sending us notice immediately, each time. Those who may have missed a number, or numbers, and wish to have the complete volume for binding, can have back numbers of the current volume by applying for them. In all such cases, early application should be made at the office of publication, as usually, but few copies in excess of the subscription list are printed.

—Editors may sometimes give utterance to something which is in itself good and praiseworthy, but which—when wrongly or maliciously construed by one intent upon doing harm—sometimes becomes a volcano, vomiting forth seething rivers of fire and lava, which stream down its sides threatens with utter annihilation the unfortunate author of the misconstrued assertion. This state of affairs is true not only for those engaged in the laborious and thankless occupation of editing a paper, but also for those engaged in any other sphere of action. The utterances of politicians, the writings of authors, the sermons of the ministers of religion,—all are occasionally subjected to this kind of treatment. An article written in the most general terms is very frequently taken by some individual as a personal attack upon him. Then it is that an editor must be ready to hear himself characterized as almost everything but a gentleman. He, however, when placed in such a condition, feels a consolation in knowing that he is but a sharer in the common fate of every editor.

Perhaps the less said about this matter the better. We will therefore content ourselves with saying that we shall never neglect to do that which we feel to be imperatively demanded of us by our duty to God and our fellow-man.

We believe that a grand mistake is being made to-day by many of our editorial institutions in the means they employ for enforcing the observance of respect for disciplinary regulations. Many believe that the intimidation process is the only genuine and effective one. To this we take most decided exceptions, and say that the only good, proper, and justifiable one is to make students observe and respect rules from a sense of right and duty—a right demanded of them by the college which they attend; a duty which they owe to those who hold a parent's place over them, a duty which they owe to God.

A student should be taught to observe college rules, not through fear of punishment for their violation, but rather from motives of duty, self-respect, honor, and integrity. Appeal to a man's honor or integrity for the fulfillment of any obligation, and you strike the most sensitive chord in his nature. Tell him that, unless he performs such or such an act, his integrity will be made questionable; and if he be a man capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, if he be a man whose sense of shame is not entirely lost, the act for the performance of which his honor is at stake, if proper, will be performed. Convince him that what he is required to do is both reasonable and salutary; show him that by its omission he is left liable to disgrace and censure, and he will undoubtedly do it.

On the contrary, intimidate an individual into the performance of something, be it a duty required of him or not; inform him that, unless he does it voluntarily, you'll force him into its performance; in nine cases out of ten, he'll ask you to try it. Succeed, if you will, in forcing a compliance with your demand, by bringing your physical influence into play, and though the required act be performed, 'tis forced—involuntarily; a reaction soon takes place, and the one thus forced becomes more stubborn than ever. 'Tis thus with young men and boys at college: force them into the observance of rules by punishment, it is but an external submission; internally they vow revenge, and hate it, when those whom they fear are not present. Inculcate the necessity of obeying rules at all times and in all places from a sense of right and duty—show them that in violating their rules they disobey God rather than man; convince them thoroughly of this fact; and, generally speaking, they will grow up, not hypocrites, but men of integrity, to whom their Alma Mater can always refer with pride and pleasure, as men whom she has sent forth to shine like brilliant stars in the first ranks of society. We do not mean to say that a student should not be punished for the transgression of rules. Not at all; for we believe that the old and often-quoted saying, "spare the rod and spoil the child," is true. We only wish to show the necessity of first impressing a student with the idea that in following the regulations of a college he is but doing what God requires him to do; and that if he then violates any of them and is punished for it, that this punishment is given not for the sake of forcing him into submission, but rather as a punishment for his disobedience to authority—to God. We know full well that occasionally an individual will gain admission to a college under false representation, who would but be in his proper place if confined within the walls of the penitentiary; but such cases are soon discovered, and given their first deserts in expiation. Sometimes, however, it may happen—but we are happy to feel that it is seldom the case at Notre Dame—that an occasional character of this description will play the hypocrite so successfully that he may remain for a long time, perhaps for years, undiscovered; but no sooner has he left the college, which he insults by calling his Alma Mater, than he throws off his disguise, and stands before the world in his true light—that of a confirmed scoundrel. Then it is that people are too easily deceived, in taking him as a specimen of the college's ability—or rather disability—in turning out men competent to credit-
told him how that but an hour ago he had been bent on
that time forth they, who had once been bitter enemies, be:
stood transfixed, as it were, for nearly a half an hour.

He soon drew near the house from which these sweet and,
proached nearer, became sweeter and more enchanting.

When the music had ceased, his desire for revenge was
gone. His soul had been soothed, and his fiery spirit
when discovered, the sooner he is
request ed to take his departure from the college the
better.

—What higher or holier way of assisting at divine ser-
vice than singing the praises of God? 'Tis the manner in
which the kings and patriarchs of old praised God; 'tis
thus that the angels and saints of heaven now sing His
praises. There is nothing that stirs the human heart
quicker than music. The harmony produced by a com-
bination of well-tuned instruments, such as violins, piano,
organ, or the brass instruments, etc.—when these instru-
ments are in the hands of masters—to say the least, heavenly.

They are potent to change and shape the passions of
men. We know full well the soothing effect which
David's harp exercised over the troubled soul of Saul.
Every age can give instances when men, intent upon the
commission of some crime, have been deterred therefrom
by hearing the sweet strains produced by a masterly hand
upon some musical instrument. We once heard a man
say that had it not been for the harmonious and melo-
dious strains of a piano, he would have killed a man on a
certain occasion. It appears that he and another man had
a dispute on some political subject one evening, which ter-
minated in their coming to blows. They were separated
by some parties, who stood near by, and then started for
their respective homes, each one vowing vengeance on the
other. 'Twas on the evening in question that our friend
started down street, armed with a smith and wesson, in
search of his intended victim. He said that he never be-
fore or since felt such a desire to be revenged upon any-
one as he did on that evening. 'Twas with such feelings
that he was wending his way along, when his ears caught
the sound of some musical instrument, which, as he ap-
proached nearer, became sweeter and more enchanting.
He soon drew near the house from which these sweet and,
for him, providential sounds were emanating. Here he
stood transfixed, as it were, for nearly a half an hour.
When the music had ceased, his desire for revenge was
gone. His soul had been soothed, and his fiery spirit
furnished by a few musical strains. He again sought for the
man whom he had intended to murder; but with what
different motives was he now prompted. He found him;
told him how that but an hour ago he had been bent on
taking his life. He then told him that his determination
had been altered, begged his pardon, received it; and from
that time forth they, who had once been bitter enemies, be-
came the most steadfast friends.

That music exercises a great influence over the brute
creation is an indisputable fact. We have heard instances
related of music causing the death of some of the lower
animals; and the reason of this is that as people are some-
times said to die of joy, so the death of these animals was
caused by their being unable to endure for any consid-
erable length of time the prevalence of a succession of
sweet sounds. We ourselves have often been amused
while playing the organ to find that we had a very large
attentive audience of small mice. They would sit for sev-
eral minutes in an attitude of the most intense interest;
but as soon as we would raise our hands from the keys,
they would make all possible haste for their dingy abodes,
to reappear as soon as we again pressed the keys. We
have often been amused by watching this crowd of unin-
vited listeners, and we never failed to do our utmost to en-
tertain them. However, we never saw any of them drop
dead; and therefore we feel a little disinclined to believe
that music ever killed any animal; perhaps, though, we
did not produce strains sufficiently sweet to afford such an
effect.

Now, if all that has been said of the powerful influence
exercised by the melodious strains of musical instru-
ments, not only upon rational but even upon irrational be-
ings be true, what shall we say of that of which all musi-
cal instruments are but a poor imitation—the harmony
of the human voice. This is indeed the king of all. To
write everything of interest in connection with this fac-
ulty, from a musical standpoint, would require more time
and space than we have at our disposal. We are un
under the impression that many of our students know not the
value of vocal culture, or they would manifest greater in-
terest therein. Vocal music would be a more favored
study, did they but know full well the most pleasing voices. Now, besides the other or-
ganizations for this purpose at the University, our students can
all take part in singing during the divine service on Sun-
days; and while they are engaged in the meritorious and
pleasant occupation of singing the praises of their Creator,
they can at the same time improve their vocal powers. We
therefore again request all to take part in the singing at
Mass and Vespers on Sundays.

—St. Edward's day dawned brightly. Not a cloud was
visible on the blue vault of the clear autumnal sky. Na-
ture seemed to have put on her holiday attire to add, by
her beauty, a charm to the celebration of that day, which of
all others is the most welcome and dear to the students
and Faculty of Notre Dame.

Tuesday being the eve of the great day, the students as-
sembled together in the rotunda to offer their cordial con-
gratulations in the form of a soirée to one whom they love.
The rotunda was gaily festooned with natural and artificial
flowers, while the railings above and below were charm-
ingly set off in white bunting, around which was twined
a perfect labyrinth of artificial flowers. In the centre of
the rotunda was erected a throne for the distinguished
guest of the evening. At half-past seven, Very Rev. Fa-
ther General, accompanied by Very Rev. Fathers Corby
and Granger, together with several members of the Fac-
uly and many invited guests, made his appearance. This was the signal for an outburst of applause, upon the sub-
sidence of which the exercises of the evening were opened
with the rendition of a very pretty overture by the Uni-
versity Orchestra. The overture being ended, Master G.
Castanedo, of New Orleans, made his appearance, and
read a well-written address in French. We ourselves do
not understand the language, but one who does said that
Master Castanedo's address was good. C. A. Tinley's per-
sonation of "Rienzi" was faultless. It has often been our
happiness to hear this young gentleman declaim, and the
more we see of his style in declamation the better we like
it. His gestures were natural and appropriate; his whole
bearing, graceful. The sentiments of the German portion
of our students were beautifully expressed. "Christian
Charity" was well and ably represented in the person of Mr. Geo.
Clarke, who made a grand oration, which reflected credit
upon himself and upon the department which he was
chosen to represent. In the course of it he said that a god-
less education had been the ruin of many a nation; that the
present sad state of affairs in France was attributable to the
same; and that unless America, our own dear land, opened
her eyes to this great and very prevalent evil she, too,
must inevitably meet with a like sad fate. He touchingly
alluded to the present state of affairs in France, where the
religious of the Holy Cross were meeting with the same
treatment accorded to all religious orders. His was indeed
a masterly and scholarly oration. We are sorry that he had
no manuscript from which we might take a few extracts.

With the conclusion of Mr. Clarke's oration the exercises
of the evening were terminated. Very Rev. Father Gen-
eral then arose, and In his own happy manner thanked
the young gentlemen for the very flattering entertainment
which they had given him. He said that he was ill pre-
pared to be the recipient of so many happy congratula-
tions on this the eve of his patronal festival; for two of his
most cherished friends had died within the past week,
namely, Mr. Forrester, of Laporte, and Mrs. Coquillard,
of South Bend. This, he said, cast a deep and lasting gloom
upon everything, and made him feel as though such happy
congratulations were out of place. He then occurred at
some length to the scenes and incidents of his first arrival
in this State, which was just thirty-nine years ago Tuesday
evening. He again thanked the young gentlemen for their
kindness, and they all dispersed, to meet again to witness
the different field-sports on the morrow.

As we said before, Wednesday morning dawned brightly.
The day's festivities were inaugurated by the celebration
of Solemn High Mass, Very Rev. Father General being
celebrant, assisted by Very Rev. Father Granger and
Rev. Father L'Etourneau as deacon and subdeacon.
After the singing of the Gospel, Father General made some
very impressive remarks, in the course of which he again
thanked all present for the manifestation of their filial at-
tachment to him. He requested them to invoke the inter-
cession of his glorious patron for his future welfare. Mass
ever, the Faculty repaired to the Presbytery to tender their
congratulations to the Founder of Notre Dame. Prof.
McCue in a few words spoke the sentiments of the Fac-
culty of the University. The Professor's address was re-
sponded to by Father General, and then all repaired to
President Corby's parlor, where a few minutes were spent
in social intercourse. The few minutes thus spent sped
rapidly by; and at 10 o'clock, a.m., all wended their way
to the beautiful banks of St. Joseph's Lake to witness
THE REGATTA.

Many visitors from Chicago, Indianapolis, South Bend,
and many other cities in the Union were seen. The
crowd forcibly reminded one of Commencement Day.
The Whites and Blues soon made their appearance on the
glassy sheet of water, and were loudly cheered by the
crowd of spectators, who lined St. Joseph's shady banks.
Scarcely a ripple was visible on the lake's calm bosom;
a better day for a boat-race could not have been desired.
The boats were soon at the starting point; a moment later
Bro. Ireneus gave the starting signal, and both boats were
rapidly propelled forward by powerful and well-measured
strokes. The race was very close and exciting until the
upper buoys were reached, when the Hiawathas, by mak-

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

hahas,—which advantage it maintained until the close—winning the race, by a boat length, in 3 minutes and 15 seconds. Both crews pulled well, and made a splendid showing for the short time they had for practice.

THE MINIMS' FIELD SPORTS.

The Regatta over, all assembled in the Minims' yard to witness the field-sports of that department. They began with a mile race, for which there were eighteen entries. Seven laps around the yard made a mile. Master J. Bender, of Chicago, won the race, and received the first prize; the second prize was awarded to Master D. O'Connor, of the same place. The next was a half-mile race, for which there were twelve entries; the first prize in this race was awarded to Master M. Olds, of Columbus, Ohio; Master Carney taking second. Then came a velocipede race between Masters Olds, Droste, and O'Connor—Droste, and Olds tied. Later in the day the prize for this race was won by Master Olds. Several bag, hurdle, sack, and three-legged races occurred later in the day, reports of which were not handed us.

DINNER.

It was now twelve o'clock; consequently the inner man must be satisfied; with this intention all were soon in the refectories, where a most sumptuous repast was spread before them. The tables, to use an old expression, fairly groaned under the weight of the good things with which they were laden. In a half an hour's time, however, the aspect of affairs was changed; and where but a few minutes ago pies, sponge, jelly, chocolate, and several other kinds of cake, together with everything else necessary to make a first-class banquet were seen, nothing was now visible save the ghastly-looking bones of over a hundred turkeys.

JUNIOR FIELD SPORTS.

The students of Notre Dame believe that the aphoristic saying, “after breakfast walk a mile, but after dinner rest a while,” is true; consequently the field-sports were not resumed until two o'clock, p.m. Then the field-sports of the Junior department opened with

A HURDLE-RACE, for which there were twenty-two entries. Cannon led all the way until he had reached the third hurdle on the return, when, from some inexplicable cause, he measured his length on the greensward, thereby giving Hurley a lead, which won for him the 1st prize; Smith, of Watertown, Wis., taking the second. There were twenty-six entries for the second hurdle-race; Start, of Chicago, leading until he reached the fatal spot upon which had been wrecked the prize chances of a Cannon, where, for want of a more glorious spot or perhaps, for want of breath, he, too, fell, to be passed by the next moment by Ayers, of Columbus, O., closely followed by Castanedo, of New Orleans. Ayers, however, took first prize, and Castanedo the second. There were eighteen entries for the third hurdle-race, the first prize for which was won by H. Hetz, Jackson, Mich., and the second by G. De Haven, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Next came

THE FOOT RACES,
of which there were three; with fifteen entries for the first, twenty-one for the second, and seventeen for the third. T. Cullinane, Dexter, Mich., led from the very start, and was hotly followed by Gordon, of Cairo, Ill. It was a half-mile dash, and was handsomely won by Cullinane, who received the first prize, Gordon, taking second. McLarnen, of Covington, Ky., led in the second race until within about two hundred yards of the goal, when Guthrie, of Carroll, Iowa, made a sudden “spurt,” passed McLarnen, and thus received first prize, McLarnen getting second. The prize for the third foot-race was won by Gilbert, of New Orleans, who was closely followed by De Haven, to whom was given the second prize. Then came one of the most interesting races of the day—the

FAT MEN’S RACE.

For this race there were five entries, viz.: Jones, of Columbus, Ohio; Murdock, of Lafayette, Ind.; Perry, of Chicago; Dorsel, of Covington; and Flynn, of Des Moines, Iowa. A very good start was made, and then commenced the tug of war between these “little giants.” Jones, Cleary, and Murdock kept abreast for a long distance; then Cleary made “spurt,” which gave him lead of from six to eight feet. Jones then took a notion to spurt”; by doing so he passed Cleary, who again passed Jones, and won the first prize; Murdock took the second. Jones, Dorsel, Perry, and Flynn were distanced.

THREE-LEGGED RACE—SACK, BURDEN AND BICYCLE RACES.

The prize in the three-legged race was awarded to N. Nelson, of Chicago, and G. Woodson, of Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory; Maher, of Cleveland, O., and Cannon, of Ft. Saunders, Wyo. T., were awarded the prizes for the sack-races. Orrick would have won the burden race had he but resisted the temptation of kissing old Mother Earth; it was this pardonable weakness of Orrick, of Memphis, Tenn., which gave the prizies to O'Neill, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and to Shi'fer, of Kokomo, Ind. The Junior field sports terminated with a bicycle race, in which Kelly, of Chicago, Rohrbuck, of Peoria, and Livingston, of South Bend, participated; Kelly received first prize, and Rohrbuck, second.

THE SENIOR FIELD SPORTS.

The field sports of the Senior department were next in order, and were commenced by a game of baseball between the two best clubs of the department. The game lasted one hour and fifteen minutes; the score was 3 to 0. Jones was loudly cheered for his good work in the field, as well as for the many hot liners which he took in on 3rd Base. The game over, the hurdle-races commenced. But before reporting the result of the races let us say that never before did we see hurdles so artistically arranged. Bro. Ireneus spared no pains to have everything in first-class order, and right well did he succeed. The “Stars and Stripes” floated over every hurdle. A grand stand had been erected for the Judges, Rev. Fathers Walsh, Stoifel, Zahm, and O'Keefe acting in this capacity. The first prize in the first hurdle-race was taken by Mr. Pollock, of Burlington, Iowa; the second, by W. Tracy. Quinn, of T. no, Ill., took first prize in the second hurdle-race, and W. Arnold, Washington, D. C., second prize. Ryan took first money in first sack-race, Smith taking second. In the second sack-race Otis, of St. Louis, took first prize, and Steen took second. Sugg, of Chicago, won first prize in the foot-race; while P. J. Hagan and W. Brown carried off the honors in jumping. Several other sports took place, reports of which have not reached us.

With the conclusion of the Seniors' field-sports ended the out-door sports of the day. The evening was devoted to all sorts of in-door amusements; and when at 9 o'clock all retired, we are sure that everyone would say that the celebration of St. Edward's Day by the boys of '80 and '81 was by far the most enthusiastic one in the history of Notre
Personal.

F. Reeves, is farming near Dexter, Mich.

Ratigan, '76, is residing at Springfield, Mich.

F. Frazer, '75, is keeping hotel at Portsmouth, O.

T. Monahan, '77, is book-keeping for a firm in Chicago, Ill.

J. Nelson, '76, is in the furniture business, South Bend, Ind.

McDonald, '74, is in the dry-good business, Bay City, Mich.

R. Norris, '75, is in business with his father at Cincinnati, O.

J. C. Herrman (Commercial, '73) is in the furniture business at Des Moines, Iowa.

Senator McDonald spent a few moments with us last Friday. He was warmly welcomed by the students, whom he favored with a few appropriate words of advice.

H. Hayes, '74, was recently married to Miss Foote, of Burlington, Iowa. Hal resides in Chicago, where he is doing well. We wish him unalloyed happiness in his new state of life.

Mr. J. Tracy, Mrs. N. C. Ganitt, Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. S. M. Helles, Napoleon, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wile, Laporte, Ind.; J. B. Patterson, '77, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. Wathen Louisville, Ky., were among our visitors on St. Edward's day.

Among our visitors last week were Mrs. L. J. Pierce, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. A. Peterson, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Murdock, Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. A. A. Hickox, New York; J. D. McKinnon, Chicago, Ill.; L. Moran, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Treichler, Philadelphia; F. Faulkner, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. Goll, Indianapolis, Ind.; and several others whose names we have not at present.

The following is a complete list of the clergy of Fort Wayne who were present at the retreat, which was preached here last week by Rev. Father Stuhl. C. S. R., of New York: Very Rev. Father Beauvoir, Rev. Fathers Brummer, Hartnett, Steurer, R. demacher, König, Wehren- bergh, Harboon, Crowly, Wilkins, Mark, Young, Duerringer, Körös, Kroll, Hellhake, Dinnen, Musbaum, Bleckman, Fisch, Dimpay, Crosson, Beckman, Hbesser, Runkler, Seberger, Lardeman, Joy, Hartmann, Möch, Campion, J. Oechtering, Grogan, Walters, Rhine, Kröger, A. Oechtering, Kelly, Schmidt, Widan, Lang, Romer, Becks, Meissner, Lurevellenc, Wöste, Zumbauette, Frauen, Heitsman, Hoss, Dinsel, Baumgartner, Lentz, Quinlan, O'Reilly, Weech- men, Hallinan, Bathe.

Local Items.

"Liberty?"

The returns are all in.

"Hancock and Liberty! Rah!"

"Maynooth" still holds his own.

The diocesan retreat was concluded on Saturday last.

Father Kirsch's zoological lectures are very interesting.

The Minims received beautiful prizes on St. Edward's Day.

The "Justice" won a complete victory over the "Squire."

Senator McDonald addressed the students briefly on Friday last.

"Bills for town, Infirmary, etc., are of no account unless they are signed "O.K."

Father O'Keeffe's little cane was very handy for keeping the "road clear" on Wednesday.

Our friend John was on the "war path" last week. This is nothing unusual for Johnnie.

We understand that the work on the new Academy of Music will be resumed next week.

St. Edward's day was very enthusiastically celebrated by the Seniors, Juniors and Minims.

Master Johnnie Interriedden, of Chicago, was here to see the St. Edward-day sports. He reports "Dodo" as being in the best of health.

The Sorins' new Society-room is being nicely furnished. As soon as their room is finished, they will resume their regular weekly meetings.

All the Minims appear on the Roll of Honor this week.

-the notes which some had been overlooking in honor of Very Rev. Father General's Feast.

-Bros. Leander and Lawrence are to be complimented on the systematic manner in which they conducted the field-sports of their department on Wednesday.

-"Sancho" and "Nep" kept up a constant howl during Master Orrick's "Address to the Jury" on Tuesday evening. Perhaps the "jaw-breakers" started them.

-It was a pity that Start, after making such a good start in the hurdle-race, should have started to stumble, thereby losing the good start which he had at the outset.

-The members of the Sorin Literary and Dramatic Association received Holy Communion on the thirteenth, the festival of Very Rev. Father Sorin, their august Patron.

-We asked "Jim" why he did not take part in any of the sports. He replied "that he wished to give some of the other boys a chance to take a few prizes," "Jim" is not at all concealed.

-To-morrow, the Feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin, Missa Paeurulorum, page 38 of the Kyriale, will be sung. Vespera, of the Common of the Blessed Virgin, page 36 of the Vesperal.

-The Sorins carried off some handsome prizes for the field sports on St. Edward's day. Among these were a gold pen and several beautifully-bound books, which were donated by friends of the Sorin Association.

-At the 3d regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philo-patrian Society, held Oct. 5th, Masters H. Sells, F. Boone, and G. O'Kane presented themselves for membership, and were elected. Masters Start, Gibert, Browne, and Rohrback delivered declamations.

-Several games of baseball were played during the week, reports of which were not handed us. As we are not able to be in the yard at every recreation, we have asked Master J. P. O'Neil to look after all these reports. This he has kindly consented to do.

-The best bulletin in the Junior Department for the month of October was awarded to R. E. Fleming, of Henderson, Kentucky: second best, E. A. Orrick, Canton, Miss.; third best, Charley Tinley, of Covington, Ky., and Albert Brown, of Brownsville, Texas.

-The 6th regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomatean Association was held Friday, Oct. 8th. Masters J. M. Scanlan and J. Burns were elected members. Public readers for this week were as follows: J. Homan, C. Brinkman, E. Orrick, R. Fleming, N. Nelson, J. Guthrie and C. Tinley.

-An old hat is a thing that may often be seen lying carelessly around the premises. We noticed one of this description on St. Edward's day; so did our friend John. The temptation to kick such an article out of one's way is irresistible. Our friend John just wanted to see how high he could raise that old hat with his right foot. He took a run of about twenty yards, and gave the old hat his best. It didn't "raise" worth a cent. John did; and the "yell" which he "raiseth" could be heard a half a mile away. John now says that he believes there was a stone under that hat. Right, John.

The 3d regular meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was held Sunday evening, Oct. 10th. Rev. Father Lang gave the ten minute instruction, after which R. E. Fleming read a paper on the influence

The Notre Dame Scholastic.

—The following is the programme of the exercises which were carried out on St. Edward's Day:

TUESDAY, October 12, 1880.
Overture ...................................Orchestra
French Address .................................C. Tunley
German Address .................................G. Rhodius
Parting Recitation ..............................Frederick N. Winslow, Masters of Music, C. C. Hagan
Violin Solo ....................................F. W. Bloom
Ministers' Address ..............................C. Echlin, D. O'Connor
Address to a Jury ..............................E. Orrick
Latin Address ..................................W. B. McGorry
March ...........................................A. A. Brown
Juniors' Address ...............................G. Freher
Christian Charity ..............................J. McGeary
Grades' Address .................................J. M. Scanlan
Heretics ......................................P. J. Hagan
Seniors' Address ...............................G. E. Clarke
Closing Remarks ................................Very Rev. Father General

WEDNESDAY, 13.
8 o'clock, a. m. .................Solemn High Mass
10 .................Regatta
12 .................Field Sports in Minim Department
2 .................Field Sports in Junior Department
4 .................Field Sports in Senior Department

—Prof. King, of New York, is here visiting his old friend, Prof. Lyons. He will favor us with some of his dramatic Readings this week. The Daily Republican of Omaha, Neb., has the following to say in regard to Prof. King: "Mr. King throws aside the book—throws aside the conventional stage 'business,' and simply identifies himself with the part, the character—in a spirit of severe simplicity worthy the classic French tragic. He is neither a reader alone nor an actor merely—he is both, and far more. In his presentation of the drama, which is more than mere performance of the play, there is the intellectual purpose of the scholar, the insight of dramatic genius, the studied care of the skilled reader, the life of the actor, with nothing conventional in voice, manner, or accessory, to divert from the true thought and sentiment of the piece. The versatility, tenacity and exactness of his ready memory are something phenomenal. The whole play seems to stand before him like a picture, or a scene in nature, from which, with true artistic gift, he selects—or rather appropriates—the proper action and most striking and fitting. Not the least remarkable are the succinct narratives, statements and resumés of the scenes and course of the play in minor portions, with which he connects the various characters and events of the play. In effect, in words precise and picturesque, he enforces the entire action; the great parts and scenes do not overshadow the small, nor do the smaller confuse the greater. From beginning to end the drama progresses continuously and naturally—the action 'knows no retiring ebb.' At the end the emotions have been stirred and the feelings awakened; at the same time the auditor retires with a sense of satisfaction which comes from a profound and consistent appeal to his intelligence. He has met and passed 'an evening' not merely with Hamlet and Othello, and the various stage 'people' associated with them, but with the great master—with Shakespeare himself—in propr personas.

Roll of Honor.

[The following are the names of students who during the past week have by their exemplary conduct given satisfaction to all the members of the Faculty.]

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

ROSTER OF THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
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EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

To Subscribers remitting the amount of their subscriptions in advance. LOOK AT OUR PREMIUMS!

The proprietors of the New York Tablet are pleased to announce that they have had engraved at great expense a fine portrait of Ireland's Great Liberator,

DANIEL O'CONNELL,

which they are able to state is the only correct and life-like portrait of O'Connell that has yet been produced. The grandeur of this illustrious patriot, now residing in this country, expresses his opinion of this work as the most authentic likeness of "O'Connell" extant, and highly compliments the artist on his great success in producing such a magnificent work of art. The size of the portrait is 19x24 inches. Or any of the following pictures: A fine steel engraving of DR. CAHILL, engraved expressly for presentation; "AGONY IN THE GARDEN," one fine steel engraving; portrait of LEO XIII, Father Burke, the grandson of this illustrious patriot, now residing in this country, expresses his opinion of this work as the most authentic likeness of Leo XIII; and "SADLIER'S HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY.

Time Table—Nov. 16, 1879.

L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after January 1, 1880, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

2 25 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 90 p.m.; Cleveland 120 p.m.; Buffalo 4 a.m.

1 05 a.m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 55 p.m.; Cleveland 10:50 a.m.; Buffalo 4 a.m.

1 12 45 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 6:45 p.m.; Cleveland 10:45 a.m.; Buffalo 4 a.m.

9 12 15 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 4 30 a.m.; Cleveland 7 30 a.m.; Buffalo, 11 a.m.

4 50 and 7:45 a.m., Way Freight.

GOING WEST.

2 45 30 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m., Chicago 6:15 a.m.

5 05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:50 a.m., Chicago 8:30 a.m.

8 05 a.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 8:45 a.m., Chicago 11:15 a.m.

1 30 30 a.m., Express. Arrives at Toledo 10:30 a.m.; Cleveland 3:45 a.m.; Buffalo, 5:45 a.m.

11 a.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Toledo 10:30 a.m.; Cleveland 3:45 a.m.; Buffalo, 5:45 a.m.

2 45 30 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte 3:35 a.m., Chicago 6:15 a.m.

5 05 a.m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5:50 a.m., Chicago 8:30 a.m.

8 05 a.m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 8:45 a.m., Chicago 11:15 a.m.

1 30 30 a.m., Express. Arrives at Toledo 10:30 a.m.; Cleveland 3:45 a.m.; Buffalo, 5:45 a.m.

P. C. RAPP, Ticket Agent, South Bend.

J. F. CAREY, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland.

J. H. PARSONS, West Division, Chicago.

CHARLES FAYNE, Gen'l Agent.
**Weekly Newspapers.**

The Catholic Columbian, published weekly at Columbus, O. Subscriptions from Notre Dame's students and friends solicited. Terms, $2 per annum. D. A. Clarke, or 70.

The Avenue, a Catholic journal devoted to the Blessed Virgin, published Saturday at Notre Dame, Ind. Edited by a Priest of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Subscription price, $2.50.

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**The Lemmonier Library,**

Established at Notre Dame in 1872 for the use of the Students.

Donations of books, pamphlets, periodicals, &c., for the re-establishing of this Library, which was destroyed by the fire are respectfully solicited and will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the librarian. Please address J. E. Edwards, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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**Matthews & Holt,**

Manufacturers of Gas Machines,

And Dealers in Gasoline,

75 Dearborn St., Unity Block, Chicago, Ill.

*Refer by Permission to University of Notre Dame, Ind.*

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**Condemned Time Table, Nov. 10, 1878.**

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**Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run Daily.**

Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

This is the only Line in the Great West that runs the celebrated Pullman Palace Cars from Chicago to Baltimore, Washington, City, Philadelphia and New York without change. Through tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices at the lowest current rates.
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